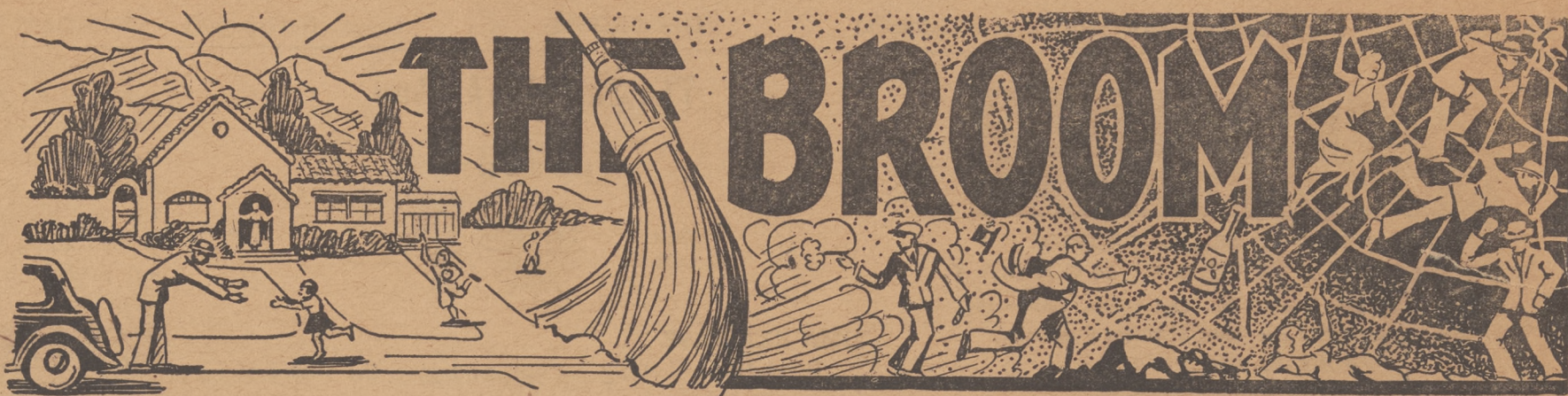




"In hoc signo
vinces."



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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1942.

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The Right To Criticize

(Editorial in L. A. Examiner, of November 17, 1942)

An article in a recent issue of Finance Magazine, by Dr. Ruth Alexander, under the title, "In Defense of the Right of Criticism", is printed on this page because of the public interest in the subject and especially because of the great public importance of the subject.

The nation has just concluded an election campaign in which there was much criticism of Government, the results of which were not in accordance with what the Government expected or desired.

While there was a reasonably free expression of criticism in the campaign, there was also a persistent challenge throughout the campaign of the wisdom of permitting it—the point being made that ANY criticism of Government in war-time is obstructive.

Since the result of the election was not what the Government desired or approved, it is to be expected that the challenge to free criticism will be more persistent.

This is the situation which makes Dr. Alexander's informative article timely and valuable.

She begins by stating the problem with a blunt economy of words.

"Criticism of the Government by Government agencies is now under attack," she writes, "and criticism of the Government by private citizens who comprise the people has long been willfully interpreted as contributing to national disunity."

She then takes note of the protest, always made in this connection by Government spokesmen, that it is not criticism itself that is objectionable but only "destructive" criticism.

This is a familiar device, as Dr. Alexander observes.

"Most of us are inclined to divide it (criticism) into two kinds," she says, "which we call 'constructive' and 'destructive' criticism."

"Criticism favorable to us we interpret as constructive. Rebuke we are apt to call destructive."

Which is of course the rule the harassed New Deal Administration desires to apply—assuming to itself the right to decide what is constructive and may be permitted and what is destructive and should be suppressed.

Application of that rule would have prevented the free election which we have just held.

It would prevent all free elections in the future.

But we would not then be a democratic nation, or have Government representative of a majority of the people—for the following reason which Dr. Alexander states succinctly:

"Majority government is not government by unanimous consent, for human nature is such that unanimous consent could be got only from a nation of robots or by government repression of conflicting opinions of thoughtful people."

Hence, if we desire to preserve the American democratic system, she continues:

"We cannot deny the right to criticize and maintain the right of freedom of speech and freedom of thought . . .

"The only power the people have over the Government is the power to change parties, or rulers, for better or worse, from time to time.

"That is the watch-dog of democracy, and in that sense

only are the people the rulers of their own destiny."

Unmistakably, the American people DO want to preserve democracy and representative Government—not in spite of the war, but particularly BECAUSE OF the war.

They demonstrated their wishes in that respect convincingly and decisively in the recent election.

If they expect to continue to be free to demonstrate their wishes, they must do as Dr. Alexander admonishes:

"We on the home front must fight to sustain the right of criticism, if we are to keep faith with our heroic men till they come marching home and take over.

"Meanwhile, we can profit by Macaulay's wise observation that 'MEN ARE NEVER SO LIKELY TO SETTLE A QUESTION RIGHTLY AS WHEN THEY DISCUSS IT FREELY!'"

(Reprinted from the L. A. Examiner as in Finance Magazine)

IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT TO CRITICISM

Opinions Must Be Expressed Not Suppressed if Democracy Is To Live

By Dr. Ruth Alexander

In a recent editorial, the New York Times takes up the matter of public criticism and discusses it, in part, as follows:

The President's order to heads of governmental agencies not to quarrel in public is a strange document. There can be no doubt concerning the existence of the evil which it seeks to end. The President is altogether right in asserting that public criticism by Government agencies of each other's views or policies lowers the prestige of the Government and 'contributes only to the confusion of the public'. He is right in declaring that public bickering among governmental heads is "a serious handicap to the prosecution of the war". But it is difficult to see how his new order in itself can remedy the basic evil. The President is trying to remove a symptom without curing the underlying disease. . . .

"The policy of the Government," says the President, "should be announced by me." . . . "Disagreements either as to fact or policy," the President's statement declares, "should not be publicly aired, but are to be submitted to me by the appropriate heads of the conflicting agencies."

The editorial continues—"This seems almost the worst possible solution of the problem. . . The President should be held responsible not for the detailed decisions that are being made, but for the soundness of his organization and appointments."

I wish this editorial could be reprinted in full and circulated to every thoughtful person in the country. Criticism of the Government by Government agencies is now under attack and criticism of the Government by the private citizens who comprise the people has long been willfully interpreted as "contributing to national disunity". I mentioned this particularly in a recent tribute to the courageous column of Westbrook Pegler.

Central Core of Difference

Many of us are forgetting that the central core of the difference between a dictatorship and a democracy lies in the Government's attitude toward public criticism of its policies. Whether this criticism is offered by state officials or by citizens at large it is equally unwelcome under dictatorship.

(Continued on page Three)

PRICE CONTROL

Statement by the Office of Price Administration at Washington that it will grant increases in maximum prices requiring approval of the War Labor Board "only as they are essential to the prosecution of the war" or "to a standard of living consistent with prosecution of the war", leaves the average citizen just about as well informed on the subject of price control as he was before. For the conditions laid down are generalities open to various interpretations; and the record of interpretations so far is not by any means a promise of consistency.

Therefore, what may happen to prices or why, no man can forecast with any reasonable degree of certainty but we do know what has happened, and there is considerable cause for belief that much of the unpleasant aspects have been due principally to inefficiency and fumbling.

Official figures recently released by the Department of Labor show that the cost of living has risen 20 percent since September, 1939, when this second World War began. This means that where we used to spend five dollars, we now have to spend six for the same goods or services on the average. In many notable instances, particularly in food-stuffs, the rise in prices has been very much higher. And we all have to eat.

Where price control has failed the nation is shown very conclusively in the number of price ceilings that have been pierced, or perhaps riddled would be a more accurate term, because of conditions comparable to those described by the OPA as essential "to a standard of living consistent with the prosecution of the war". The skeptics among us are asking, "Whose standard of living?"

All intelligent persons are (Continued on page Four)



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COMMENTS ON TOPICS OF THE DAY

John B. Hughes, a columnist, says we have proved that we as a nation, can speak freely and still fight a war as free men and true Americans. This wordage follows along the line of my comments, that we can fight a war as a democratic nation and without the necessity of becoming totalitarian. But totalitarian methods are continually slipping up on us as a wolf in sheep's clothing, in the guise of war necessity, and the bureaucrats seem to enjoy their job of doing the slipping.

By gas rationing we commented some time ago that we are going back to the horse and buggy days whether the President likes it or not—but speaking of horses reminds us of a remark in the President's talk the other night—he gives the American people credit for having horse sense. That's something he has apparently hated to acknowledge, but must now admit after the ballots were counted on Nov. 3rd.

I am not in favor of a poll tax—it was in effect in my native state of Nebraska when I was a lad—but I certainly am all for the Senator from a southern state who does not favor Washington continually invading "State's Rights". We have far too much centralization of power as it is, which was never the intent of our founding fathers, our constitution, nor the meaning of a democratic republican form of representative government. If we watch our state's rights closer and demand their protection we need not fear a dictatorship of any centralized government.

It was recently stated in an editorial in the Tribune-Sun that "The old-fashioned 'dirt' farmer is still the salt of the earth. It is a great pity that his numbers are rapidly diminishing in and on the land". The reason for his numbers diminishing can be attributed to a great extent, to his own foolishness in originally accepted the AAA. Had they turned it down as did the business men of the country in proving the NRA unconstitutional, they would not be lamenting that they are "being told" what to grow today, and would still be in a better shape to do the job of feeding the country and much of the world. A "free" farmer is as necessary to the continuity of a democratic republic, as is a free industry, and the right of free speech and a free press. We cannot have a dual form of government.

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1. Adjust the position of the body to assure ease.
2. Throw up your chest high; keep the chest wall in place while the muscles of the body relax.
3. Set the tip of the tongue against the lower set of teeth; relax and do not move a muscle of the face.
4. Steady your eyes upon a given point level with your eyes, and dismiss every idea from your mind.
5. Empty your lungs slowly, with body relaxing. Keep exhaling gently, slowly but persistently. Breathe out to the utmost and until it seems you cannot possibly breathe out any more.

That point of absolute exhalation reached, arrest all action, counting mentally to ten, to twenty and to thirty, still relaxing.

7. When impossible to remain within a state of arrestment, attend to the relaxing of every part of the body.
8. Now inhale, but do so with a sob and let go of every part but the chest, which must remain sound, like a wall.
9. And now exhale again as before, slowly, gently, persistently, until it seems you can not possibly exhale any more.
10. Again arrest all action for ten, twenty or thirty seconds or more, before you dare inhale.
11. Repeat this exercise three to five times in succession.

This exercise, repeated every three hours during the waking state, will change the gravity of the blood to normality within twenty days and, continued for thirty-three days, eradicates eruptions due to poor circulation. To check pulmonary troubles, forty-five days will suffice, while infectious troubles are arrested after seventy-two days of diligent, religious practice, exhaling with parted lips the prayer formula of "Restoration". Fibroids, cancers, tuberculosis are relieved by attending to a Raw Food diet at the same time.—Mazdaznan Thought.

FREE INDUSTRY TOLD OF DANGER IN "NEW ORDER"

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—William Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has said a "new order" movement in the United States may seek to regiment industry after the war.

Speaking at a war rally of industrial magazine editors, the N. A. M. chief asserted there are "certain parts" of the federal government "whose tendency appears to encompass regimentation following, as well as during, this war".

Duty to Save United States

"It is up to industry," he said, "to break through this cloud of uncertainty that obscures the future and true meaning of free enterprise—to counter with everything that yet remains in our hands the misuse and the continuance of government control after the war is ended and the need for it no longer exists."

He added that government control is necessary during war, but industry has been able to reach a "fantastic" volume of production only because it has been free to exercise initiative in peacetime.

Managers Big Asset

He said it was "fortunate" that control had not been extended so as to interfere with the authority and responsibility of management in actual production.

If centralized planning and control after the war are accepted as "the new order, there will be no turning back", he said, because "the forces that have made for industrial progress throughout our history will be lost in a maze of government bureaucracy".

LAS CRUCES, N. M.—Removal of all government subsidies—for agriculture, mailing privileges, shipping and labor—was advocated before the New Mexico farm and livestock bureau by Cecil H. Miller, president of the Arizona farm bureau and representative of the American Farm Bureau federation.

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Ingredients: 1 lb ground lamb; 4 slices bacon; 4 tomatoes; 2 c. canned whole kernel corn; 4 canned pear halves; 4 medium-sized hot cooked potatoes; 1 tbsp. grated American cheese; Salt and pepper; Butter.

Method: Divide and shape lamb into 4 thick patties, wrap with bacon, fasten ends with toothpicks. Preheat broiler. Arrange patties on rack, 3 inches between top of meat and flame. Brown on one side 6-8 min., turn. Add to grill whole tomatoes, hollowed out, seasoned and filled with corn; and cooked potatoes sprinkled with grated cheese. Add pear halves, which have been brushed with butter. Cook 6-8 minutes longer or until potatoes, tomatoes and pears are heated and slightly browned.

*** Serve with ***

Green salad bowl; apricot cream pie.

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BLIND AS A BAT

The leading editorial in the October number of The Nation's Business bears the caption, "We Must Re-Discover America".

Why? Were America re-discovered, would anyone be any better off than he is today? Under the same government set-up would there be any notable betterment of conditions? Not at all. We would still be headed for dictatorship and rule by might rather than by right.

It isn't necessary to re-discover America; it's a perfectly good America just as Columbus discovered it. The difficulties America is experiencing today arise not because it need be re-discovered but because its citizens have been so foolish as to adopt bad principles of government, from which beneficial results cannot possibly flow. When we so alter our institutions as to conform with good principles of government, we will enjoy so much freedom and such a full measure of prosperity it will be as though America were re-discovered daily. Why is it this is something men of reputed intelligence fail to see?—Cause & Effect.

THE RIGHT TO CRITICIZE (Continued from page One)

"Buttoning the lips" of all opposition is responsible for most of the ugly aspects of dictatorship and is certainly complete denial of the famous four freedoms for which we fight.

As far as criticism in general is concerned, most of us are inclined to divide it into two kinds which we call **constructive** criticism and **destructive** criticism. Criticism favorable to us we interpret as **constructive**. Rebuke we are apt to call **destructive**. This division seems to me to be artificial and meaningless. For all criticism can be either constructive or destructive depending on the **attitude in which it is received**. That is far more important than the attitude in which it is given.

Barring willful and unjust persecution, criticism is rarely wholly without foundation. As the old wives have it—"If the shoe fits you put it on". And that holds good whether the shoe is thrown at you or is presented on a silver platter. The smart person will sift the false from the true and then

set about correcting matters which have occasioned just rebuke or set about correctly evaluating matters which have been the occasion of dubious flattery. Incidentally, and contrary to superficial thought, flattery is far more apt to be "destructive" criticism than the most sharp reprimand, in the long run.

What Government Is

This holds good not only between persons but between nations and especially between government and the governed. I am not so naive as to believe that any government can please all the people all the time. The best that government can do is please most of the people part of the time. That is what a democratic government does—only that and nothing more. Majority government is not government by unanimous consent, for human nature is such that unanimous consent could be only from a nation of robots or by government repression of conflicting opinions of thoughtful people.

That majority government which characterizes democracy is representative government and is supposed to **represent and yet reconcile** all shades of minority opinion as far as possible. These opinions must be **expressed not suppressed** if democratic processes are to be preserved. Minority government, which we call dictatorship, whether that dictatorship be of a man or a party, governs by a strange paradox which they call "unanimous consent". But "consent" can hardly be consent in the true sense of the word when it is obtained by pressure ranging from the psychic persecution of spying on private citizens to the physical persecution of concentration camps and firing squads.

The divergent attitude of the two systems of government toward criticism is understandable when one realizes that their objectives are diametrically opposed. The aim of democracy is to nourish the individual, **as such**, by the revolutionary and historically unprecedented device of **letting him alone** so that he may attain his full stature by measures of self-help. Democracy guarantees the right to be wrong, realizing that only by the strong medicine of mistakes, self-corrected, is the individual able to grow to manhood. Democracy furnishes not only political freedom but economic freedom to sink or swim by one's own efforts. Only thus can the citizen become that economically self-reliant and politically literate individual demanded in a functioning democracy. I realize I am describing the **ideal** democracy, but I have heard on the radio that we are fighting for ideals and not for territory. Why not have an American ideal thrown in for good measure?

Aim of Dictatorship

The aim of dictatorship, on the other hand, is suppression of the individual as such and denial of his right to criticize implicit in his right to be strong on his own. Dictatorship fosters dependence on the government which perpetuates its own power by posing as "on behalf of" the collective citizenry or the so-called "social whole". As the Soviet slogan has it, "The happiness of all can be obtained only at the expense of each". And just the other day Hitler was extolling his own vile brand of socialism at the expense of "Anglo-Saxon capitalism". With purposeful and systematic suppression of the individual a cornerstone of the socialist state, obviously no criticism of that government can be entertained for a moment. Subordinate government officials, or citizens, alike are vassals of the all-powerful state of minority government.

The socialist state is committed to a planned economy—whether it be Marxian Socialism or Nationalism (Nazism)—and obviously a planned economy could not be at the mercy of conflicting criticisms of the free citizenry. That is why I object to a planned economy. It might indeed be more "efficient" in times of crisis than the free and somewhat cumbersome economy of a democracy. But in times of crisis only. **Two Planned Economies**

Surely no country in human history has exhibited the sheer efficiency that we have demonstrated over a period of time. And what price the efficiency of the dictatorships? The first planned economy that burst upon a sick and war-weary world was the Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union. Its accomplishments were truly stupendous. So were its arrests and killings.

The second planned economy was Hitler's Four Year Plan. That sped up the tempo of achievement—and the tempo of cruelty. Should we give up our slower speed and our infinite consideration for the individual even in time of crisis—for remember **the two go hand in hand** and cannot be separated? We cannot deny the right to criticize and maintain the right of freedom of speech & freedom of thought. England is setting us a magnificent example of a healthy democracy receptive to criticism even in times of crisis. We might imitate her as well as help her.

How England Operates

England stoutly maintains the multiple party system, knowing full well that the one-party system is the death knell of democracy because it tolerates no criticism of its dictates. The one-party state is able to perpetuate itself by the sheer power of permanent patronage, rather than by the freely expressed preference of a free citizenry for its continuance or dissolution. The **only** power the people have over the government is the power to change parties, or rulers for better or worse, from time to time. That is the watch dog of democracy. And in that sense only are the people the rulers of their own destiny. A one-party system denies the right of outspoken criticism of its policies and assembles all decisions in the hand of one man or his henchmen. Moreover it denies the right of **unspoken** criticism implied in the casting of the free and secret ballot. For that is all the free and secret ballot is—an **individual register of individual criticism of the government in power at any given time**.

Some may be for it and some may be against it, but all speak their minds freely and without fear of retribution.

Even most of the dictatorships still maintain the skeleton semblance of an elective machinery in unwilling deference to the universal urge of mankind to express himself on his government. But the sort of an election that is reducible to an "answer-yes-or-no" affair is a mere travesty on balloting criticism. Moreover in the Soviet dictatorship much of the voting is done by raising of hands—thus subjecting the voter to later re-

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

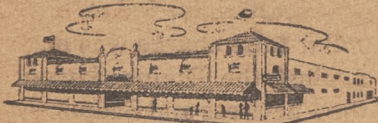
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tribution. In Germany one "candidate" and one party (plus many spies from the Gestapo) make "voting" devoid of that critical faculty which distinguishes true democratic voting. Speaking of the one-party system, Mr. Chamberlain, of the **Christian Science Monitor** said succinctly, "it is quite possible to have two parties in the Soviet Union—provided one is in power and the other is in jail".

The Priceless Privilege

Sometimes I fear we in the United States do not properly evaluate the priceless privilege of the secret ballot. Many of us are "too busy" on election day to voice our criticism. And that holds true especially of women, I'm afraid. What is even worse, many of us women vote diametrically opposed to our husbands, thereby canceling our husband's vote. That is just plain gnawing at the hand that feeds us. Pardon my Southern accent in this but I learned women's place at my mother's knee in Dixie and it has helped me to do right well so far.

Seriously, I, for one am not the least skeptical about our winning this war. It is inevitable that we win it. Nor am I concerned too much about the "kind of a world" we are to live in. I am concerned about the kind of a United States we are to live in. Call that selfish if you like. I am selfish. Aren't we all? But it is patriotic selfishness that resents the possible prospect of Uncle Sam in the role of world sucker once again.

One of our most distinguished "liberals" has said of dictatorships, "the worst thing about dictatorships is that they force us to imitate them". How does he get that way? Who forces who to imitate whom? Nobody is going to force us to imitate anybody. We'll settle our own problems in our own way—and the traditional American way gives us plenty of leeway to do the job. Such a statement as that is the best alibi for tyranny in the name of "liberalism" that I ever heard. Of course they force us to bear arms when they attack us. But every generation of Americans has borne arms on behalf of his country since we began. We are a scrappy nation. And we fight on our own—not in "imitation" of any new-fangled "isms".

Our boys are out to fight not only the armies of the

SEDITION IN TIME OF WAR

Editor's Note: I published an excerpt from the law on "Sedition In Time of War", on July 27th, 1942, which showed that that law was "Approved by Congress on May 16, 1918". The intent of the law is undoubtedly good but its flexibility can be termed as being so flexible that it could be twisted to cover many matters that were not intended that it cover, and therefore becomes dangerous to a free people when and if placed in wrong hands for execution. I cannot remember just how much fan-fair was given the law at the time of its proposal, as referred to in the following letter to the former editor of this paper, but the writer does hit upon some very interesting points for a free American people to consider. Mr. C. Leon de Aryan, C. B. I, No. 112, District Jail, Washington, D. C. Dear Mr. de Aryan:

Although I have never met you nor corresponded with you, nor even subscribed to your former paper, and thus cannot know your sentiments, yet I can sympathize with you in your position if you are where you are through exercising what you thought was your privilege as an American,—namely, the right of free speech.

I was brought up to be a law-abiding American citizen, and if we have a law against free speech, far be it from me to defy the law. Nor do I blame the officials who passed the law. We elected them, and if we don't like what they do, we should blame ourselves for our selection.

But what does appeal to my sympathies is this. We have all been brought up since infancy to believe this is a free country of free speech and to take pride in that fact. Now I understand there has been a law put through without any fan-fare, apparently relating to Army and Navy, but which can be stretched to apply to any one at any time. I am not complaining about the law,—I am complaining BECAUSE WE WERE NOT NOTIFIED. Most of us are too poor to hire lawyers to keep us informed as to the laws, and most are too busy or not equal to keeping up on all that happens.

When a law is passed that applies to all people, that changes our way of life, it seems to me that all our newspapers and the radio should carry an announcement of the fact. Then the people know what to do.

People's ideas are the result of their training, their experience and their reading. Their ideas may be wrong, and the only way to correct the wrong ideas is for them to be expressed and counteracted by convincing proof. To punish a person for wrong ideas when those ideas are inevitable from past experience and reading, hardly seems to me justice. However, it is a different matter when it is not a question of the truth or falsity of the ideas, but whether they are acceptable to the ruling power. In such a case a correct idea is far more dangerous than a false one, and must be suppressed at any cost. But here again, it seems to me that the people should be notified as to what kind of ideas they are allowed to express.

The above is the way I reason,—maybe I am all wrong, and if so I'd be very grateful to be shown wherein I am wrong. All I want is to know the truth.

I learn by experience, and I am 73 years old and have rheumatism so don't get around as spry as I used to.

Best wishes. Sincerely yours, M. S. D—, Washington.

dictators but the principles of dictatorship according to the best minds on this war. That means that we on the home front must fight to sustain the right of criticism if we are to keep faith with our heroic men till they come marching home and take over. Meanwhile we can profit by Maculay's wise observation that "men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely". It may be more important for us and our institutions to settle our

questions rightly than to settle them quickly.

PRICE CONTROL (From P 1)

well aware that, in the words of the OPA announcement, "In even the best scheme of war-time price control, some hardships are inevitable". It also is realized that corrections of regulations are necessary as conditions develop. But what grips most of us is that so many of the price control edicts and decrees were obviously issued in too great a



democracy

By Charles H. Ingersoll

(Of Dollar Watch Fame)

NEW YORK (Radiocast)—

DEMOCRACY'S APPEAL TO BUSINESS

'Labor', the World over, has much the same status. The politicians running the government are in harmony with those running labor; and between them and the underlying system of monopoly, un-priviled labor gets pretty well trimmed. And the privileges of various kinds, from the basic ones up, get pretty well heeled.

In Russia revolution produced the 'dictatorship of the proletariat', or Communism, as the Marxian formalized type of laborism. In England they use the name, 'Laborite' hyphenating it frankly with Socialism; but not so frankly, denying it equals Communism, which it does.

In France it was called Socialism and had the country in a mob turmoil for several years when Hitler's blitz exploded it with very little effort.

Germany and Italy called it Fascism and Nazism, which are varioants of the totalitarian dictatorship and which variants are made by the laborists the basis of war, but which vary very little from Communism in lack of principle, and in work-out.

In the U. S. A. we are not yet standardized, but we have yielded to the European type of disorder and are practically in the grasp of Union-Communism.

The struggle against delivering the best example of democratic advancement (the U. S. A.) into the arms of the pseudo-labor revolutionary octopus is everywhere present, but never on clear-cut lines. An example is given in our Harlem, where Communists are in possession of the loudest speaker and can command our biggest administration units to boost their cause. They operate always in the name of 'labor' and 'democracy', and our leaders have no tests to apply to their claims.

Another example is the Congressional fight over the CCC and NYA, feeders for Communism, now under the wing of generous war-finance bills.

Another incident worth noting is where Norman Thomas swings over from decades of leadership of the Socialist Party and opposition to war, finding himself much at home in New Dealism, in its acceptance of Laborism, since that is the equivalent of both Socialism and Communism. What is the use, he reasons, with Browder, Bridges, Minor, and all collectivists—what is the use of preaching revolution to get what is being handed to us on a silver platter?

SMEARING PATRIOTS

When loyal Americans who are alert and anxious to save the Republic have the false charge of sedition hurled at them, they should be reminded that a similar false charge was made nearly two thousand years ago against the Divine Saviour. The Divine Saviour exposed both the Pharisees and Sadducees, just as it is necessary today to expose the Red and the Nazi tyrannies, and to safeguard and protect the American public from both.

Loyal Americans are falsely charged by the Reds with being Nazi propagandists, and by the Nazis with being Red propagandists. The double false charge demonstrates that the accused are loyal Americans. No loyal American can subscribe to the program of either the Reds or the Nazis. Only insofar as the Red and the Nazi tyrannies may destroy one another can they serve or aid civilization.—The Defender, as appearing in The Hot Springs, New Mexico, Herald.

hurry, or else were the labored these last few months. But efforts of incompetents. there is a limit, and it is a

The American people are about time the Congress took patient in many respects sur- a hand in the matter. Some prisingly so as proved by what of our Washington strong they have put up with in the men are getting too chesty. way of aimles pushing around —S. D. Tribune-Sun.